

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

### Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for producing a seamless edible cellulose tubing from underivatized cellulose in which a solution of the underivatized cellulose in tertiary amine N-oxide, additives and water is extruded from an annular die as tubing and conducted downward through an air gap into a water bath, in order to solidify the cellulose and the additives and allow amine N-oxide to escape from the cellulose, in addition, the cellulose tubing is conducted out of the water bath, which comprises cleaning the cellulose tubing by spraying with heated water, the cellulose tubing being transported upward at an incline during the spraying, thereafter the tubing is passed through at least two wash sections and one plasticizing section and after exit from the plasticizing section is predried as wet tubing in the laid-flat state before it is dried, in the blown state, to its final moisture,

wherein the cellulose tubing is predried to a moisture of about 30 to about 70 % of the moisture of the wet tubing and said tubing has up to a 30 % higher bursting pressure in comparison to a non-predried tubing.

2. (Canceled) Please cancel Claim 2.

3. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the cellulose tubing is predried to a moisture of about 40 to about 60 % of the moisture of the wet tubing.

4. (Currently Amended) The method as claimed in claim 1 ~~or 2~~, wherein an impregnation solution is applied to the tubing inside of the predried tubing.

5. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the tubing is shrunk by the predrying and its extensibility is decreased.

6. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the cellulose tubing passes through a predrying zone two times, by being turned round by 180° at one end of the predrying zone.

7. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the cellulose tubing passes vertically through the predrying zone.

8. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the cellulose tubing passes horizontally through the predrying zone.

9. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the predrying takes place in a predrying zone of a length of up to about 12 m and is predried by air which is at a temperature up to about 130 °C.

10. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the running speed of the cellulose tubing, the length of the predrying zone and the temperature of the air are adjusted to one another in such a manner that the moisture of the predried cellulose tubing at the exit from the predrying zone is about 40 to about 60 % of the moisture of the wet cellulose tubing.

11. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the predried cellulose tubing is dried in the inflated state between two pinch-roll pairs by hot air to a final moisture of up to about 10 % of the moisture of the wet cellulose tubing.

12. (Withdrawn) A device for producing a seamless edible cellulose tubing (2) made of underivatized cellulose which is extruded from an annular die (3) and introduced via an air gap into a water bath (4), is turned round in this and conducted out, conducted via a conveyor belt (1)

through a first and second washing section (9, 11) into a plasticizing section (12), wherein the cellulose tubing (2) is transportable from the plasticizing section (12) into a predryer (13) which is provided upstream of a main dryer (19), and the predryer (13) is arranged vertically or horizontally.

13. (Withdrawn) The device as claimed in claim 12, wherein the predryer (13) has a length of up to about 12 m.

14. (Withdrawn) The device as claimed in claim 13, wherein, close to an exit orifice (23) of the predryer (13), there is arranged a guide roll (14) round which the cellulose tubing (2) runs after passing through the predryer (13) and, turned round through 180°, passes the predryer (13) a further time and leaves via an exit orifice (24).

15. (Withdrawn) The device as claimed in claim 14, wherein the cellulose tubing (2), after exit from the predryer (13), is conducted between a roll pair (15) and is turned round one of the rolls of the roll pair (15) in the direction of the main dryer (19).

16. (Withdrawn) The device as claimed in claim 13, wherein, in the predryer (13), heated air can be blown into the laid-flat cellulose tubing (2).

17. (Withdrawn) The device as claimed in claim 16, wherein the air which is blown in is heated to a temperature up to about 130 °C.

18. (Withdrawn) The device as claimed in claim 15, wherein an impregnation can be introduced into the interior of the cellulose tubing (2) before its entry into the main dryer (19).

19. (Withdrawn) The device as claimed in claim 12, wherein two pinch-roll pairs (21, 22) are arranged in the main dryer (19), and the laid-flat cellulose tubing (2) can be inflated between the two pinch-roll pairs (21, 22) by heated air to form a tubular cellulose tubing (20).

20. (Withdrawn) The device as claimed in claim 19, wherein the tubular cellulose tubing (20) can be dried in the inflated state to its final moisture of up to about 10 % of the moisture of the wet cellulose tubing (2) and can be shrunk to its final caliber.

21. (Withdrawn) The device as claimed in claim 18, wherein the interior of the cellulose tubing (2) is impregnated with an aqueous impregnation solution having about 2 % by weight of a distearyl diketene.

22. (New) The method as claimed in claim 1, said method further comprising impregnating the predried cellulose tubing with an impregnation solution having about 2 % by weight of a distearyl diketene before drying.